CHINA'S SAD PLIGHT.

VIEWS OF A REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MAN. WISDOM TO BE LEARNED THROUGH ADVERSITY-NATURAL RESOURCES-SENDING TROOPS TO

TONQUIN-NAVAL PREPARATIONS, HONG KONG, Dec. 13.—It is an indisputable fact that nearly all of the mandarin class in China wish the war to go on, though not for the same reasons. A few labor under the allusion that they can, in the end, win at least a quasi-victory over the French. A major ity see opportunities for acquiring fortunes by indiscrim-inate poculation, and some, though the numbers may be small, think that China should learn the Western civilization and at the same time be brought to appreciate her wn weakness, which can be done in no other way than by getting a sound drubbing at the hands of a great European Power. The last class comprises the most intelligent and liberal-minded Chinamen distributed ghout the great scaports of the empire, and among them may be classed Ho A Mel, manager and probably owner of the Ontal Insurance Company of Hong The Chinese are rapidly acquiring the habit of more or less, well, everything done in Europe and They imitate foreign manufactures. In ng Kong they sell most of the articles dealt in by the foreign mercantile firms and drive peany of them out of the trade. They cut and make clothes for foreigners there are foreign tailors close at hand. There is a Chinese dentist here who not only pulls teeth, but makes and inserts full sets on gold or rubber plates. There are Chinese banks and insurance comnanies, there being two taking exclusively marine risks,

of which the Ontal is one.

Having been recommended to Ho A Mei for an intelligent view of the present trouble from a strictly Chinese standpoint, I found him in his office in the Chinese standpoint, I found him the seated at a desk, on quarters, up one flight of stairs, seated at a desk on which there were a number of English books of a miscel-laneous character. The office was in all its appointments thoroughly Chinese, having the carved Canton furniture, tea tables, screens and a full complement of blue-gowned Chinese clerks. His dress was a greenish tunto, slightly frayed. His black silk skuil-car was a little rusty, and his general appearance showed that he was not one of the Celestial exquisites who rustle in flowered silks, but a plain business man, whose life had at least had a serious purpose. He was somewhat ad-vanced in years, but his eyes flashed with intelligence gh a pair of those huge, round, owi-like spectacles, which give to mature Chinese faces a look of preter-natural wisdom. He spoke English fluently, if not with perfection, having learned it, as he told me, during a residence of some years in Austria. I asked him what he thought of the violation of neutrality by Hong Kong, in allowing the French to use their harbor for reditting and purchasing coal and stores, and elicited cautious answers. He evidently did not wish to oftend his English friends.

"It was," he said, "unfair to expect the coolies to coal the French ships, and not surprising that they rebelled against it, as well as against the repairing of French ships in dock. With a certain class of Chinamen the dollar is as 'almighty' as it is in America. But there is more patriotism among the coolie class than is generally d. They are at this moment raising a fund for coast defence, to which this company has subscribed \$1,000. The chair and ricksha coolies are going to pay \$1 each, the head man every day taking off 1 cent, with their full approval." " How do the Chinese feel about the French using the

port of Hong Kong so freely, when it is so close to Hong

"I believe they are surprised that, since the French ressels search English ships, the English do not exclude

nem from Hong Kong."
"This could be done at once if the Chinese declare war. Why do they not take this measure !"

That is a matter for the Pekin Government to decide. I believe the Chinese have bought 350,000 rifles in America and they are not all yet delivered. Perhaps they could not get them were war declared. I have always tried to induce our authorities to manufacture all our own firearms. We have the iron and whatever material is needed in our own country. China is full of

peror and court could see It to operation and appreciate its advantages. Having once seen a railroad they would wish them everywhere, which would seeme their uniraal adoption. That was the way with the telegraph

wish them everywhere, which would seeme their universal adoption. That was the way with the telegraph. As soon as it was understood and properly valued in Pekin lines began to be constructed all ever China."

"Is there any prospect of peacer"

"Is there any prospect of peacer"

"Is not a war with a foreign country the only way China can learn her own powers and wants?"

"Perhaps so. I have always insisted on Chica's understanding foreign countries, building telegraphs railroads, opening up her mines, and, by means of foreign instructors building up an army and navy en foreign models. If the imperial Government had done as I advised, we might before this have had an army and navy that would have enabled us to withstand the world. We men now to place ourselves in this position. To be willing to learn from foreigners what they have to teach in the way of science and practical knowledge, we might be twenty years, with our wonderful resources, be able to cape successfully with the most powerful of European nations. As it is now, our Government will not consent to pay the indemnity, though it is certain we shall have to pay a larger one in the end."

"The military system is entirely at fault?"

"It is. The soldiers have not been properly drilled by foreign instructors, and have not been well paid. They should receive at least \$10 a month and their wages should always be ready at a stated time, that they might cert is the their own needs or send it to their families. Officers should be compelled to be honest, and should be expected to take a friendly interest in the men under them, which would engender mutual confidence and patriotic feeling."

"What do you think of Chinese scholarship!"

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which would engender mutual confidence and patriotic feeding."

"What do you think of Chinese scholarship!"

"A humbug. It is thoroughly impractical and has destrated us in the eyes of the world. China stands related to the Yeolo years ago. They have made wonderful progress; we have remained stationary. Confucius stands 1814 and as the finishing touch, the capstone, after the student has learned the grammar, geography, mathematics, geology, astronomy and other branches of civilized learning, with their practical application in civil and military engineering and other useful ways."

In ending the conversation, he said that the present weakness of 'China was chiefly one to Li Hung Chang, who had had almost supreme executive power and had failed to use it properly. The present system is wrong and rotten altogether. Honesty is an unknown virtue among the mandarins, who take the pay of an army during times of peace, and have no army at all. When an imperial commissioner comes to review the troops the requisite number of coolies, the reg-tag and bob-tail of the neighborhood, are got together and shown to the inspecting mandarin, who sits off at a distance of two miles, where he can properly see nothing.

e he can properly see nothing.

f The latest news from Canton announces the prepara-tion for the departure of 23,000 troops from the forts and camps about that city for the Tonquin frontier. They go by boats up the Canto., and Yuh Rivers to some point in Kwang Si not far from their destination. The problem is to collect the 250 or 300 boats needed for the transportation of so many men. When at Canton I saw in rout of the Shameen a dozen or so of the large covered mate used for bringing rice down from the interior. was said to be capable of carrying from sixty to one hundred men. More seemed to be hard to get at. The price offered was \$2 50 each per day on the way up, with the privilege of finding the way back without recompense. It would be entirely consistent with the practice of the mandarins who superintend the transporation to dismiss the boatmen without the cash after they ave performed the service. Under the circumstances, not surprising to learn that the owners have declined proposition with thanks, and are now chained up their obstinacy; and their crews have described, while ere is a general panie among the owners of all boats

for their obstinaey; and their crews have deserted, while there is a general panie among the owners of all boats large enough for the service. Russell & Co., who are loading ships at Whampoa, cannot find cargo-boats to do their work because their owners fear imprisonment if they go down the river where the authorities can see and get at them. This is a fair example of the patriarchial system of Government that prevails in China.

These reinforcements, with other that pass southward so far inland as to escape foreign observation, are intended to anticipate those which the French have departed and which are expected at raigon, the delta towns and Formosa about the beginning of the new year. The 10,000 x 16,000 troops which the French had in Tonquin some months ago are said to have diminished to 7,000, and though these appear to be vetorious in all attacks made by the Chinese, they do little more than hold their own and are quite insufficient for aggressive purposes. In the meantime the rainy season is at hand. Formosa bases all the spare moisture of the northeast monsoon from the 1st of November to January, after which there is a copious rainfall along the mainland from Augoy to Saigon, which continues ordinarily till

April. The troops which the French are bringing will arrive just in time to be too late for effective operations during the cool, dry, healthy season, in the midst of which we are at present. That the same rains will also impede operations of the Chinese is of slight importance to the French, who can ill afterd the techous delay and excessive expenditure of men and money. At Ke Lung and famsul, where the rains legin early in November and continue with intervals of sunshine during the month of 'anuary, till the following April, the slow arrival of reintercements will cause scarcely less embarrassment. Something can doubtless be done there during the vet senson, but less effectively. Meanwhile the Chinese bave gained time, and what is of much more innouriance have acquired courage. They have strengthened every port from Newchwang to Canton and have received an infusion of blood and ideas from 150 foreign officers, most of whom are Germans, with a small admixture of Americans. These, with the addition of a modicine of toreign sailors, are expected to man the best vessels of the Chinese squadron and attack in detail the French ships distributed about Formosa.

PLANNING TO DESTROY THE FRENCH FLEET.

PLANNING TO DESTROY THE FRENCH FLEET. The scheme which has been boastfully announced by Li Hang Chang and detailed in extenso in some of the local newspapers, is to combine certain vessels of the Shangbal and Northern squadrous and make the prosnanghar and X she Freuch are kept informed of all posed attack. As the Freuch are kept informed of all these projects; as soon as they are breached, they can hardly be caught napping. The vessels selected for the work are the following: Chao Yung and Yang-wei; Armstrong steel emisers with rams projecting 19 feet, steaming 16 knots, each armed with two 25-ton Armstrong steel guns placed bow and stern, four 40-pound broadside breech-loaders and four machine guns; the Nan-shen and Nan-Shui, new Garman-built cruisers, each armed with two 18 or 25-ton Armstrongs en barbette; eight 12-ton breechloading Krupps broadside, and six machine guns; the Yuyuan, composite frigate, armed with two 12-ton breech-loading Vavaseurs, placed bow and sters, and defended by two and a baif inch steel shields and twenty 60-pound breechloading Krupps on the gun deck; the Cheng-ching, a composite ram, armed with two 12-ton guns, placed bow and stern, and eight 45-pound breechloading Krupps broadside, and the Kai-chi a composite corvette, armed like the

Cheng-ching.

The inducement to these foreigners to undertake the

cheng-ching.

The inducement to these foreigners to undertake the work is the proclamation of Pang and the Canton authorities, which offers for killing a commander-in-chief, \$13,500 and official rank; for killing a seven-striped officer, \$4,000 and rank; for killing a seven-striped officer, \$4,000 and rank; for killing a five-striped officer, \$675, \$13,500 and rank; for killing a five-striped officer, \$675, \$13,500 and rank; for killing a five-striped officer, \$675, \$13,500 and rank; for killing a five-striped officer, \$675, \$13,500 and rank; for killing a five-striped officer, \$675, \$13,500 and rank; for killing a five-striped officer, \$675, \$13,700; for capturing a second-class genboat, \$55,000; for capturing a second-class genboat, \$55,000; for capturing a second-class genboat, \$27,000; for capturing a second-class genboat genboat, \$27,000; for capturing a second-class genboat, \$27,000; for capturing g

THE TEMPEST-TOSSED CHURCH.

The congregation in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church yesterday merning was made up largely of the Ranney party. Many of Dr. Newman's

The service last evening at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st., was in behalf of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy behalf of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter presided with the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of the church. Bishop Samuel L. Harris, of Michigan, preached the sermon. "The superficial character of this age," he said, "is due to the neglect of human duties. The remedy is to call back the attention of man to his destiny and his duties. What he is and what he may become must lie at the basis of true Christian philosophy. Even the long processes of evolution do not obscure the grandeur of God's work. Evolution has not been proven, but if it should be it would not conflict with religion. A mere physical philosophy cannot explain the existence of man. There was a moment when a new and supermal power took possession of him, leaving the imprint of divine origin. The soul is the real man, his power and his glory."

DR. PULLMAN'S CALL TO LYNN. The Rev. Dr. James M. Puliman, of the church of Our Saviour, in West Fifty-seventh-st., has not yet accepted the call of the Universalist Church a Lyno, Mass. To a Thint NE reporter he said yesterday I have received a call from the church at Lynn, and an "I have received a call from the church at Lynn, and a holding it under advisement. It is one of the most desir-able Universalist parishes in the country, being at least six times as large as my pa ish here. I shall not accept if by so doing any indury will result to this parish, and it will probably be two or three weeks before that question can be determined."

SPEAKING FOR TEMPERANCE.

Masonic Hall in Twenty-third-st. was rowded to the doors yesterday, and eight "moderate trinkers" took the pledge and joined the Manhattan Temperance Association. An address was made by

General Conway, of Brooklyn.

Temperance speeches were made in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Gideon Draper, of the New-York Conference, and the Rev. Crandell J. North, of the Twenty-seventh Street Methodist Episco-

LAW INVOKED FOR A PAUPER IMMIGRANT.

Rosanna Miles arrived at Castle Garden by the steamship Adriatic last Monday. Accompanying er were three children, the eldest eight years, who she admitted were hers; at the same time, however, she nade affidavit that she had never been married. She is made affidavit that she had never been married. She is a Welsh woman, and her children were born in Wales. Having neither money nor any visible means of support, it was decided by the Commissioners of Enigration that she be sent back to Liverpool by the Adriatic. In the meantime political influence was brought to bear apon Commissioner Stephenkon by some of the woman's friends here to have her and the children released, but his declined to be swayed, and the other Commissioners stood by him, declaring that no steps should be taken contrary to law.

The Commissioners made provisions to have the

contrary to law.

The Commissioners made provisions to have the woman sent back on the Adriatic on Saturday, but just before the vessel sailed the captain of the vessel and Charies Etchler, one of the emigration officials, were served with writs of habeas corpus commanding them to bring the woman and her children before Judge Andrews. A hearing in the case will be had Wodnesday.

WHERE TO BUY CLOTHING.

There is perhaps no business which makes greater demand upon the energies and artistic talent of the tradesman than the clothing business as now con-ducted. To suit the diversified taste of the buyers of clothing is an art in itself. It is not enough to make a sale, but the buyer must be satisfied so that he will come saie, but the buyer must be satisfied so that he will come again. To do this, style and quality as well as price, must be considered; and the seller must not be colleged to depend continually upon new custom. Through an experience of more than forty years, and with an unexcelled stock of goods, replete with all the movelties and most rashionable designs the market affords, the well-known house of Devlin & Co. continue to satisfy their customers, unalitating their reputation for fair dealing, with prices consistent with the demands of the times.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A MOTHER-IN-LAW. Charles H. Titus, of No. 555 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, has had his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ada Christy, rrested for madicious libel. After he was married he lived for a time with her, but he and his wife went away recently. He now charges Mrs. Christy with sending malicious ietters to his employer. One sent on January 7 alleged that he was a drunkard and a disgrace to his family, and that she was obliged to eject him from her house. She then wrote to his employer's wife to the same effect. Mrs. Christy pleaded not guilty.

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

SABBATH-BREAKING IN NEW-YORK. The Rev. Dr. John Hall: That the Sabbath is neglected in this professedly Christian community may be accounted for in part by the large insidel foreign influx and by the fact that so many think the Sabbath is over after one church service. There are many streets over after one church service. There are many streets in this city where the whole population is of this class; and if a Protestant family is placed in such a neighborhood, special care must be taken to keep them from going with the tide. But these are not the only causes of the desecration of the Lord's Day. The bold utterance of theories of annihilation and of a second probation lead the wavering to throw off restraint. For this the only remedy is the teaching of the truth. This land, thank remedy is the teaching of the truth. This land, thank God, is like a paradise to the persecuted of foreign lands; but the messengers of Satan are also here. We are bound to give the people the opportunity to hear the Gospel. If we put the Church in the same category as places of annsement, so that men can go or stay as they like, they will prefer the place of annsement, because there they will not hear what appeals to the conscience. Men who traverse the statements of the Rible are popular with them, as physicians who can prescribe morphine or strong drink are popular with those addicted to their use. What ought to be done feducation, enture and civilization have been tried; but statistics show that in Boston, that centre of these influences, crime has increased twice as fast proportionately among the native element as among the foreign. It will not do to trust to these influences. The Gospel of Christ is the true reforming agency which we must bring to bear upon our neighbors.

BUILDING FOR CHRIST. remedy is the teaching of the truth. This land, thank BUILDING FOR CHRIST.

The Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor: I propose to use the story of how Nehemiah built the walls of Jerusalem as an example and incentive to the work of personal sanctiffcation and Christian activity to which God is daily calling us. We note the sacred enaracter the work assumed in the eyes of the people. They felt they were working for God and they were sure God would work for and with them. To the Christian even the trivial things of life are dignified by being done for the Lord Jeaus. We may build for Him. Character, the centre and seat of immortality, is our building. All else we do is perishable, but this is eternal. Eternity does not destroy, but only enlarges it. We are daily building ourselves for eternity. We are rearing a fabric that shall live when the Pyramids and the globe itself shall be no more. Eternal the loss if we build wrong, eternal the gain if we build aright! Again, in a larger sense, we build for Christ, when we work upon the temple of the new dispensation—the church. Each of us ought to take his part in the rearing of this glorious temple. Look at that poor drunkard, reeling through the undulight streets. There is a temple of the Lord in ruins. Who of us will help to build it up t See that abandoned woman, shivering in the sleet, on the street corner! There is a Jerusalem with its walls thrown down. Will none of us build them up 1 Look at heathendoon, with its militous lying in darkness and under oppression! Will none of as Join the army that has for its banner "Christ for all the world and all the world for Christ."?

THE PROGRESS OF MISSIONS. ing us. We note the sacred character the work assumed

The Rev. Dr. Alexander: The Christian Church never ad so grand an opportunity for reaching heathonder as it has in this age; never before were such wide doors open to the Gospel. Fifty years ago China and Japan were hermetically sealed, mission work in India could open to the Gospel. Fifty years ago China and Japan were hermetically sealed, mission work in India could be prosecuted only under the gravest difficulties, burbaric Africa could be touched only on its outmost rim, and Papal Europe was practically inaccessible. But through the agencies of war, commerce, and our interpenetrating civilization, the barriers have been broken down, and to-day there is hardly a land on our globe which does not lie open to the indiaences of Christianity. Even Mahometanism has almost completely lost its power to persecute. The facilities for carrying on the work have also vastly increased; it took Judson more than a year to reach his station in Surmah; now the journey can be made in three or four weeks. The success of modern missions is greater than that of the Apostolic age; during the last lifty years Christianity has gained more converts from heathenism than were made by the Church of the first two Christian centuries. Or the five or six thousand elergymen of our Presbyterian Church, the two who received the largest number of new members into their churches during the past year are missionary pastors in Northern China.

UNRECOGNIZED HEROES. UNRECOGNIZED HEROFS.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, at Grace Church: One of the reasons why we are indifferent to the heroic actions going on before our own eyes is simply cause they are before our own eyes. We read in some accause they are before our own eyes. We read in some account the details of work in some far-away land, and immediately detect indications of human weakness, a disposition to complain of lack of sympathy; and we say "How commonplace it all is; there is no romance in missions. These missionaries are made of the same stuff as we are; show us jour marryrs; give us men like Xavier, and Schwartz, and Judson and Martin." This is because of our inability to discern present heroism. We do not know our prophets and kings till they are dead, and we put on canvas those whom our eyes were too bind to see. There are as many missionary heroes now as ever, but because they wear common clothes and live on a stipend from some Board, we do not recognize them. You may paint St. Pani's shipwreck as becautifully as you please on a church window, but beware how you put on the next window the departure of some foreign missionary along the life of the latter of the part alone that we owe praise. Many lives shine inwardly unseen, though we who stand without see not yet the giory. The fishing boat in which our Lord and his disciples moved about was much like others, with the same weather stains and brilses; but it carried the Christ, However much we may deepy foreign missions, and comnomplace as they may leok to us, Chrisa is in the movement, to whom "God bath given the heathen for an inbertiance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." count the details of work in some far away land, and in consequent to be designed in the second in t

instruction if he had no institute to the him that one thing is right and another wrong, but could not implant in him the sense of right and we full is aircast in him the sense of right and we fall is aircast in him the dawn is in the east it before the sandial can tell tac hour. This institut is basis of a minister's work; he does not have to plan but to train it. The full the country of the religious so makes an easy argument for the existence of God, believe that structurally homon nature is not a ite.

MAKING A BUSINESS OF RELIGION. The Rev. Dr. Deems: Men are too apt to consider eligion for ornament and not for use, to make their profession as doctor or lawyer primary and their profession as Christian secondary. You should make a business of religion in all its parts. In praying present the promises to God as you would present a note at the bank. In reaching do not always follow one rut; give doctrinal preaching do not always follow one rut; give doctrinal sermons sometimes, but not always; the evidences of Christianity sometimes, but not always; go over the whole ground. In teaching put your whole soul into it, and remember that teaching begins at home. Love without dissimulation. There is not a little of hypocritical love it society, and there are Christians who talk to those outside the Church in a sweetlah, lovingish way which has not a particle of true love in it. Let more deference be shown, especially in the home; deference of parents to children, of husband to wife. A zond motto for the of husband to wife. A good motto for the Let each of the twain perpetually insist upon children, of husband to wife. A good motto for the home is, "Let each of the twain perpetually insist upon the other's being first." When you show sympathy weep with those who weep, but do not forget to rejoice with those who rejoice; thank God that all houses are not hovels, all public buildings not hospitals, and that there are so many happy lives about us. In short, make your religious oppractical that no one will discover that you are mechanics, or merchants, or lawyers before he dis-covers that you are Christians.

THE VALUE OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collycr : The four Gospels are bove and beyond all other writings in their real worth to the souls and in their power over the lives of men. In times of sorrow no other book gives the comfort that can be found in the Gospels. The source of their power s the spirit of Christ with which they are permeated. is the spirit of Christ with which they are permeated. They inspire men with strength and courage for heroic deeds. Luther, Melanethon and Calvin were moved by the power of the Gospel. These books come to us not as Journalistic reports of the doings of Christ, but as the carnest work of loving hearts. Each author wrote the things that he knew and believed concerning Him who had come into the world and suffered for them. They wrote in no uncertain mental states, but with clear minds and loving hearts, each telling the things that he felt most deeply. The Gospels are the complements of each other, each dwelling inon a different phase of the minds and loving hearts, each telling the things that he teit most deeply. The Gospiel are the complements of each other, each dwelling upon—a different phase of the relations between us and God. They tell of a kingdom which comes not by observation, but which steals quietly into our hearts and drives out all darkness and sin, and flis us with the samight of God's love. They contain for us the history, and as far as books—can—do, the spirit of gest Ghrist. These books can not be doubted, when you get down to the heart of them. Do not doubt, but get out of the letter down into the spirit of the Word.

A CHANGE OF DENOMINATIONS.

The Rev. Alfred H. Moment, who was miniser of the Presbyterian Church, established in East Seventy-seventh-st., last March, preached vesterday in the New-York Musical Academy Hall, in East Seventiethst., between Third and Lexington aves., where he pro-

st., between Third and Lexington aves., where he proposes to maintain a Congregational society. He said: "some of us have stood 'at the parting of the ways, and yet the decision has come. We have been led, and we have taken the right way. Be persuaded, those of you who are Presbyterians, that you can become Congregationalists. Take it to God and let Him decide it."

A meeting will be held on Thursday evening, when the society will be formally recognized as a part of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Moment, when asked by a Taibuxk reporter his reasons for leaving the Presbyterian Church, replied:
"I made the change with great rejudance and only after long and careful consideration. I was led to do so by my congregation. There has been a growing sentiment among them since June in favor of this step, but I was helpful, until December, that it might be checked. The Seventy-seventh Street Church started in March with cighteen members, and by the first of July had increased to 102. There has been no change of faith; the change is only from one form of courch government to a freer form."

creased to 102. There has been no change of faith; the change is only from one form of church government to a freer form."

MISSION WORK IN PRISONS.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, Brooklyn, under the auspice of the Mission work in the auspice of the Mission work in the free months, is 3% of the cent and for trade bills 63 days to bree months, 4% per cent and the trade of this work says: The rate of discount for the bulk of days to bree months, 4% per cent and the trade of the mission of this work says: The rate of discount for trade bills 63 days to bree months, 4% per cent and the trade of the mission of the mission

nary Committee of the Diocese of Long Island, for the discussion of the work being done by St. Phobe' fission in the prisons, hospitals and poorhouses Mission In the prisons, hospitals and poorhouses of Brooklyn. The Rev. W. B. Cooper, chaplain of the mission, delivered a short address, in which he explained the objects of the mission and the means employed. The home of the mission is at No. 10 Leferts-st, but it is hoped that a new and more commodious building will soon be obtained. The work of the society consists in holding religious services in the pail and the poor iouse, in visiting personally the inmates of these institutions, in distributing religious literature among them, and in doing general missionary work among the poorest classes. Mr. Cooper was followed by the Rev. Edwin Coan, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, and in conclusion Bishop Littlejohn made a short address.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's SUNDAY PRIBUNE contained an ac count of incidents in President Lincoln's visit to Richmond by Admiral Porter, a detailed review of the commercial evolution of electricity by Thomas A. Edison, reminiscences of an afternoon's visit to George Eliot by Robert Buchanan, a social silhou-ette of "A Typical New-York Man" by Edgar Fawcest, letter from G. W. S. about the Princess Beatrice and her betrothal, Paris letter about the late General Figury and his relations to the Empire, Washington letter about personal and social matters, Broadway Note-Book, Art News and Comments, Race Horses in Winter, Some Men About Town, Topics in Leading Cities, The Week in Society, reviews of new books, musical and dramatic criticisms and news, special cable letter, and many other features of interest. Prominent news topics were as follows:

were as follows;

FOREIGN.—The steamer Admiral Moorson was sunk in a collision off Holyhead, and only fourteen persons were saved.——Edmond About is dead.

Mass-meeting of unemployed men in London.

A man arrested in Brussels for the murder of Police Commissioner Rumoff.——Germany, Austria and Russia have joined with France on the Egyptian question.

CONGRESS.—The Senate discussed Inter-State commerce.——In the House there was a dispute

commerce. In the House there was a dispute on the reciprocity treaties.

Domestic.—Trains are delayed and telegraph boshestic.—Trains are delayed and telegraph
wires broken by the Western storm. — Damage
was done by a gale in the Ohio Valley. — The
exhibition of the Boston Art Club was opened.
— An attempt was made to blow up a hat factery, with dynamite, in South Norwalk, Coan.
— Iwo persons were killed in a train accident
near Piqua, Ohio.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Immigrant railway fares CITY AND STAURHAN, Immigrant railway fares to the ago cut to \$1. — Confidence expressed by both rivaris and Morton men. — Much talk about Mr. Squire's election to the County Democracy. — Brill Captain McKeivey, of Brooklyn, made a police captain. — Telegraph whese much damaged by the storm. — Flames at the Fire Department headquarters. — Prof. Gosse's lecture. — Dinner of the Typothetz. — Farther cut in steerage rates. — Gold value of the legal-tender siver dollar (4124 grains), 84.14 cents. — stocks were dull, fluctuated within a narrow range and closed weak.

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MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE. NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1885.

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Albian Argenta Bender Argenta Bonwer Brawer Brawer Brawer Brawer Brawer Brandake Brandake	200 08 08 0.50 19 18 00 15 62 5 0.1	09 .17 20, 2 20, 08, • 82 9.75 .19 18.00 15.75 5.00 .10	.09 .17 .20 2.10 .08 *.82 9.59 .19 18.00 15. 2 6.00 .10	.69 .17 20 2.21 .08 *.82 9.75 .19 18.00 15.75 5.00	70: 866 866 10: 40: 40: 20: 20: 20: 46: 20: 10: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 20: 2

SUNDAY, Jan. 18-P. M. Aside from a somewhat greater activity and a showing of firmer prices, the mining stock markets last week deseloped no new or interesting features. The transact tions amounted to 43,970 shares, against 36,070 shares for the preceding week. Horn Silver, with sales of 5,400 shares, ranged between \$2.85 and \$3, and its closing shares, ranged between \$2 so and \$3, and \$4 like the liquid \$3. So was the same as a week ago. The Comsice kshares showed some improvement during the week, but were not fully maintained at the close. Plymouth rose to ani closest at \$15.62.

The Father do Smet Consolidated Gold Mining Company has declared a dividend of 20 cents per share, payable at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 14 Wallst., on January 31. Transfer books close January 22.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

Unbroken repose reigned in petroleum circles last week so far as changes in the actual situation of af-fairs are concerned. The production of the Thorn Creek district varied from day to day only a ow hundred bar-rels, the last gauge placing the daily yield at 5.518 barrels. There were no new developments in that field, and it will probably be week or two before any really significant well will be opened. The only danger to be apprehended is from some "mystery," like that of the McJeokins well, about which no information can be gathered except from the ence in the market. It is a fact, however, that couservarive members of the trade are discring their attention or the time being from the statistical position of petroeum to the general features of the mercantile and

for the time being from the statistical position of petroleum to the general features of the mercantile and
financial world. It is recognized that values
may be affected regardless of the intrinsic worth or
crude petroleum where a surpius amount of certificates
representing an ownership transferrable from day to
day may be held by people who carry the certificates in
the same way that other speculators carry stocks on
margin. In the absence of a strong trade demand, consequently, operators in National Transit certificates keep
an anxious eye upon the mains here and in Western
Pennsylvania which are lending money upon oil certificettes and give more weight to such events as the Cisco
and Oliver failures than they otherwise might do.

The pipe line figures reported since the first of the year
show a occided decime in the movement, both rains and
deliveries, from that of December. The failing off in the
deliveries, however, is far greater than the diministion in
the receipts. For some days this month it looked as if
the rains were going to maintain an excess over the deliveries throughout, but the heat week witnessed such a
gain in the deliveries that they now are a triffe
in excess of the receipts from the week. The average
daily runs to date this month are 55.718 barries, against
an average of 61,322 barress in December, 1884, and
65,125 barrels in January, 1883, and 17834 barrels in
January, 1882. The daily average of deliveries is 56,
378 barries against 75,608 barrels last month and 43,
812 barrels in January, 1883, and 56,680 barrels
in the corresponding month the year previous,
The daily average of charters has been 36,
644 barrels against 28,212 barrels in December, 1884, and 23,023 and 34,497 barrels
respectively in January, 1883 and 1882. The report of
the pipe lines from January 1 to 15 (charters to January
16) are as follows:

Excess

Excess

Runs. Deliveres. Deliveres. Charters

Total bbis ... \$35,714 \$85,042 \$9.86\$ \$77,70 Av. per day ... \$5,715 \$96,372 \$9,865 \$36,044 \$Exceptional circumstances governed the petroleum speculation part of last week. These were the shock caused by the great Pittsburg failure and the momentary alarm at the possibility that the Cisco suspension might develop worse trouble. There was no reason why either occurrence should produce a profound effect at o.ec, and yet there was more excitement over them than the opening of a big "gusher" in the oil neids has at times pro meed. And it is curious that the decliming tendeacy of prices was checked after the actual condition of the two firms had become public news. Business was dull throughout, but from 72% cents at the opening, prices wasted away each day. The decline was gradual, and just before the napleasint news became known the feeling of traders was builtan. No tower figure than 68 cents was touched during the week but the market showed itself to be so well held itsat a raily to over 70% cents was accomplished easily. To sum up the character of the week's transactions: In the bestming, when trade felt bullish, prices declined; toward the end, when depression was expected, prices were well sustained and culoyed a raily, in the final dealings the market reflected the same tineasy and waiting temper shown before the raily and the closes was unsettled rather than weak, just as the opinions of traders were mixed rather than inclined decidedly either to the buil or the bear side.

The range of prices and the total dealings for the week were as follows: N. Y. Pet. Cons. Ex. | N. Y. Pet | Cons. Ex. | T2% | Cons. Ex. | T2% | T2% | T2% | T2% | Cons. Ex. | T2% | T2% | T2% | T2% | Cons. Ex. | T2% Dealings in refined oil were somewhat checked by the uncertainty regarding the price of crude certificates, but the weak feeling resulted in a reduction of quotations & cent per gailon to 7% ents in New-York and 7% in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

EUROPE AN FINANCIAL MARKETA.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—12:30 p. m.—United States Four Per Cent Bonds, 12:40 o. Four and a Hair rev Cent Bonds, 11:44 o. Four and a Hair rev Cent Bonds, 11:44 Attantic and dreat Western First Mortgage Trustees Certificates, 30%, Erre, 13:4 do. second Consons, 57%, Now-York Central, 90, Hinno's Central, 1:25%, Pennsylvanta, 52; Reading, 24, Mertican Ordinary, 37% Canadian Pacific, 43: 45. Paus Common, 75%.

Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Bontes at 79 francs 67% continues for the account.

2 p. m.—United States Four and a Hair Per Cent Bonds, 115%, Attantic and Great western First Mortgage Frustees Certificates, 30% of Second Mortgage, 75 Eric, 1:36, New York Central, 49 of Hinnos Central, 122% Reading, 5; Mexican Ordinary, 37% danadian Pacific, 4.24, at Paul Common. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE MONEY MARKET.

STYDAY Jan. 18 .- P. M. The Bureau of Statistics' report of the exports of breadstuffs from the whole United States in the month of December, 1884, presents some interesting figures, from which valuable information may be derived. The total movement both in quantities and values compares favorably with December, 1883, but unfavorably with December, 1882. For the whole year the decline in values was progressive. The total values for the respective periods compare as follows:

1884. 814.3×9.686 146,349,755 December......* \$17,087,790 \$13.6.5,018 Whole year.... 182,678,665 172,135,694 The quantities and values of the principal articles compare as follows:

December,
Flour, blis
Flour, value,
Average per bbl.
Wheat, bush
Wheat, value
Average per bush
Corn, bush
Corn, bush
Average per bush. 1884. 1.021.522 \$4,914.369 1,035,875 807,235 \$6,377,132 \$5,014,354 \$1,117 5,231,56 \$1,117 5,231,56 \$3,790,176 \$5,698,488 \$2,391,148 2,705,609 \$1,691,095 \$1,821,413 \$0,725 | Vers. | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 | 1835 |

1884, was 75 cents and \$1.84 lower, respectively, than in December 1883 and 1882, and the average for the whole year of 1884 was respectively 53 and 94 cents lower than in grain because each year the quality of that exported has been batter than in the preceding years. Wheat averaged in December, 1884, 29 cents less than in the whole year we received for 79,500,000 bushels \$4,400,000 less than in 1883 was received for 69,400,000 bushels. As all the transportation companies, on land and sea, have been compelled to contribute a part toward the lower values, the forgoing auxlysis goes far towar l explaining the existing unsatisfactory condition of affairs. But it shows that the fature course of business in this country hinges as much upon the European crops of next season as upon the success of our own.

condition of affairs. But it shows that the future course of tasiness in this country hinges as much upon the European crops of next season as upon the success of our own.

The improvement in the temper of general business affairs which was noted a week ago that which was then referred to more as a matter of sentiment than because of any actual change of conditions suffered several important and serious checks during last week. The failures were numerous and widespread, but those of Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son, of this city, and Messrs. Oliver Bros., of Pittsburg, were of first importance and furthest reaching. Naturally suspensions of that class, at a time when the city banks are carrying a surplus of \$51,000,000 (equal to 5-6 of their capital) and money is a drug at 12 14 per cent upon any negotiable colasteral, although less discressing to solvent creditors, excites more apprehension than when they occur in periods of great monetary stringency. The virtual dissolution of the Trunk Line pool, although the worst has been threatening for a long time, was another indication that the prospects of traffic do not promise to be equal to the capacities and equipment of the railronds. The Pennsylvania Railway, in its reduction to a \$1\$ fare for emigrants from New-York to Calcago, probably develops a policy to strike the other roads with all the force it can with as little damage as possible to its own local traffic. That the action was a stragering blow is shown by the fact that all of yesterday passed without any response from the other lines. The difficulties of the situation are reflected in the receipts of flour and grain in this city. During the last five days the receipts by the New York Central, Eric, Fennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western broach to the thous. The difficulties of the situation are reflected in the receipts of flour and grain in this city. During the last five days the receipts by the other langer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western broach to the flour and flour. The total tomage of

The week's speculation in which was all the arting and finally marks a decline of about 12 cent; corn closed 1 cent hi, her than a week ago. The receipts of both wheat and corn at the Western ports were liberal, as also was the Eastern movement of corn.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accumulation for four week's compare as follows:

Since Sept. 1, 1834, bush. 47,9,7,3,4. 53,5,0,921. 23,849,578 same time in 18-3, bush. 41,567,123. 44,758,861. 20,445,884 same time in 1882, bush. 40,724,823. 41,172,741. 19,590,633 BHIPMENTS Week anded Dec. 27, bush 283,040 Week ended Jan 3, but 1 253,140 Week ended Jan 10, 04th 253,140 Week ended Jan 17, bush 293,325 Since Sept. 1, 1884, bush. 20,585,016. 26, 321,931. 19,317,864. Same time in 1883, bush. 21,16,199. 31,976,000. 20,004,294. Same time in 1882, bush. 23,613,447. 23,007,783. 14,464,822.

The prices for futures in cotton were subject to frequent variations but at the end were a shade off. Spot cutton closed 1-16 lower at 11 1-16 for midding Uplands. By request we extend our comparison of the movements to cover three years instead of two. The following are the statistics:

statistics; RECEIPTS AT PORTS. RECEIPTS AT PORTS. RECEIPTS AT FORTS.

1882-983, 1882-984, 1884-955,
For the week, bales 130,350 110,467 130,351
Since september 1, bales 4,012,231 3,757,074 3,056,461 EXPORTS.

For the week, bales 134,616 140,822 165,005 since Soptember I, bales 2,568,573 2,558,166 2,620,014 the coan and iron trades developed non-hannew, except the "offenia" in other chart the Pennsylvania Raifroad will not join the proposed coal combination. Nearly all the other companies have completed their respective allot ments for the mouth of January. The Commissioners of Charty and Correction of this city have contracted for 25,000 tons of anthracite coal—principally "broken"—at prices that are the equivalent of \$3 \cdot f, o. b.," which is the way coal is quoted by the schedules.

Yesterday's Treasury statement shows a further loss of \$2,803,324 in gold for the week, but the gains in currency and silver were sufficient to show a net mercaes of \$1,614,838 in the available balance. The following compares the results of yesterday's statement with that of January 10:

Jan. 10, 1885. Jan. 17, 1885. Differences. nou less card. \$134,629,182 \$131,825,759 Dec. \$2,803,324 United States notes less cert.

notes less certification in 11,94,583 12,987,447 Inc. 1,092,864 altonal Bank 11,019,652 13,007,909 Inc. 1,988,257

11,019,652 13,007,909 Inc. 1.988,257 9,708,821 10,486,632 Inc. 777,811

Net available bal-an.e. \$149,003,329 \$150,861,261 Inc. \$1,827,932 Au.e. \$149,0.3,329 \$150,851,261 fac. \$1,521,652 Non-legal tender (ractional) 81-ver colus. 29,386,094 29,497,781 Inc. 111,687

Total balance ... \$178,419.423 \$180,259,042 Inc \$1,939,619 A contraction of \$815,000 in loans, a gain of \$4,624. A contraction of \$815,000 in loans, a gain of \$4.624, 100 in specie and legal-tenders and an increase of \$4.478,000 in the deposit liabilities were the features of the week's changes shown by yesterday's bank statement. The result is in each reserve of \$139,380,300, which is \$35,900,000 mere than the amount hid a year ago, and a surplus reserve of \$1,148,775, which is \$33,800,000 greater than the reserve of a year ago. The following compares yesterday's statement with those of the corresponding dates of 1834 and 1833:

1888. Jan. 20. Loans \$317.40,800 specie 62,687,900 Legal tenders 23,001,400 Deposits 304,309,304 Circulatione 17,474,200	1884. Jan. 19. \$332,556,800 70,380,000 33,298,800 345,-81,900 14,425,500	1895. Jan. 17. \$29 - 337.806 95,486 8 41,094.06 3.37.729.106 11,311,666
The following shows the re- serve and the total deposit li	lation between abilities:	the total re

Specie \$62.637,700 \$70,380,600 Legal tenders 8.884,4.0 33,298,800 Total reserve...... \$85,752,100 \$103,679,400 Reserve req'red against dep'ts. 77,077,325 \$6,345,175 \$139,580,300 88,431,525 Surplus \$3,674,775 \$17,334.225 \$51,148,775 to deposit 27.81 30.02
The following is yesterday's statement in detail:

Ranks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legal- 1 Teuler. | Dep

East River
Fourth Nat.
Central Nat.
Second Nat.
Ninth Nat.
Pirst Nat.
Third Nat.
N. V. Nat. Ex Powery N 1 Y. County. Ger. Amer. Chase Nat Fifth Avenue German Ex

The local money market raied as usual between 1 and 2 per ceut, and was not disturbed by the week's

mercial and \$1 premjum for bank; \$1. Louis \$0 cents premium; Chicago, 25 cents premium; Boston, 33 cents premium; Chicago, 25 cents premium; Boston, 33 cents premium.

The Stock Exchange markets were dull with generally small inductations during the early part of the week. Government bonds were quiet at the Board and the quotations show declines of \$4\$ in the bids for the \$5\$ and \$4\$. In the railroad bond market the features were the large sale of Eric second consols and West \$\text{Spore first }58\$ with sharp declines; West \$\text{Shore from }384\$ to \$34\2\pi 344\$ and Eric second from \$59\$ to \$54\pi 55\$. Houston and Texas Central and Central flows issues were also beavily depressed because of the defaults on their first norticage bonds. Otherwise the market ruled about steady in the absence of either a free demand or a large offering.

The general dulness of the stock market for the first four days of the week are reflected in transactions that amounted only to \$51,000 shares; the sales of Friday and Saturday amounted to \$64,000 shares. Until the announcement of the important failures prices flactuated within a narrow range; alternately strong and week, with a hardening tendency for some of the more active stocks; in fact the market was nothing but a scalper's affair, and it was little more than that after the announcements, only the trading was more active active than before. To the disagreements of the trunk lines, the general developments about the transpertation question, and to the new defaults, rather than to the failures' may be ascribed the general flund declines in prices that occurred. As usual some balf sozar stocks that recorded 100,000 shares or more, furnished thresfourths of the whole business. At the end prices were not always at their lowest, but they were near to them; and the week closed with an uneasy feeling regarding the near future of prices. The following table cives the extreme prices and number of shares of a week ago of fifty one active or represented stocks;

WEEKLY RANGE.

Actual sales
| Hig't, Low't Final | Ju 10 shares sold Name anada Pacific

4449	37	8394	44	
32	30	30	30	
344	344	343	349	
344	324	3324	3339	
344	324	3324	3339	
344	324	3324	3339	
349	324	3324	3339	
349	324	325	325	
350	772	773	773	773
350	772	773	773	773
370	772	773	773	773
370	177	177	177	177
370	177	177	177	177
370	370	370	370	
370	370	370	370	
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370	370	370		
370	370	370		
370	370	6,894 8,963 8,963 8,963 8,963 8,963 8,963 8,963 8,963 2,914 304,855 6,028 Morris etc.		

Nash that & St Louis

N Y Cent

N Y Cent

N Y Che & St L prf

NY Lie & W

Nor & West, prf

Nor Pac

do pref

Ohlo & Mass

Or Ric & Nav

Ov Trans

Phil & Read

F Clar to

Rich & S F Is tprf

St P M & M

Texas & Pac

L mon Pac

Am Tel & Cable

W U Tel.

Pac Mail

Total shares sold for the week . . . 1,595,313 The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted ecurities:

Bankers & Mercht Doven, inte Boston, Hart and 15 13₂ ver and Rio G. Do. 1st d per cent. Somhern Tel. std. 1st mtg bds State of Fennesses softle.m*ut. a per Rio G, and DR. G. & W. Lst. 16 5% ... Edison El. Light 50 Georgia Pad stock, Mexican National 2 Do. pref 13 Scrip, 1884 Pac. Do. pref Do 1st inter M. K. and T. inss. St. L., M. & 10% Te come scrip N. Y. M. Tel, st'k N. Y. W. Shore and 33 1 36 Do CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

| Bid. Asked. | City 64, new | 127 | 128 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 | 193 |

Reported by Jours H. Davis & Co., 17 Wall-at.

Bid. Asked.

CLOSING PRICES OF BISTON SPOCKS

BOSTON Jan. 17, 1885.

Writer Power. 21 21 24 Old Colory. 1242 1464.

Boston Land. 51 54 Allower Mag Co.
A. & Ch. 1847 129 ... (new). 1414 1464.

A. & Con. R. R. 76 78
Boston & Allowy 11 171
Boston & Clov. 11 175
Boston & Allowy 11 175
Boston & Allowy 11 175
Boston & Allowy 11 175
Boston & Boston & Boston Bo

CHESAPEAKE, OHIO AND SOUTHWUSTERN. First week in Jan...... 1883. 1884. \$20,867 ELIZABETH, LEXINGTON \$10,495 \$11,572

| KENTUCKY CENTRAL | \$10,490 \$11,644 \$12,645 |
| CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO: \$11,644 \$12,645 |
| CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO: \$41,679 \$10,405 \$

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17. Little need be written about the grain specs Little need be written about the grain spectulation to-day. The crippling of many Western telegraph wires delayed early quotations and rendered the transmission of orders between here and Chicaco difficult throughout the day. The result was a timbility in trading on the part of both built and bear operators, which was encouraged by the indifferent state of the foreign markets as reported by cable, the failure of the wheat movement to develop any decided character, and the langering feeling of uncertainty born of the recent failures. The export demand was small and the fluctuations in options were narrow and unimportant. The tendency of traders was, under the circumstances, to sell, and the markets eased off and closed weak, without any special pressure.

Wheat closed down from last night \(^1\lambda_0\) by cent at 92\(^1\lambda_0\) for February 94\(^1\lambda_0\) for April and 97\(^1\lambda_0\) cents for May options. January corn was \(^1\lambda_0\) inwer at 52\(^4\lambda_0\) February and March were unchanged at 50\(^1\lambda_0\) and April at 50\(^1\lambda_0\), and May closed off \(^1\lambda_0\) cents. Onto were irregular, but the changes were only trifling. January, options closed at 36\(^1\lambda_0\), February at 36\(^1\lambda_0\), March at 36\(^1\lambda_0\), and May at 37\(^1\lambda_0\) cents. There was no festure in the provision markets.

At New-York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston the receipts of strain to-day were: Wheat, 107, 881 bushels; corn, 248, 132 bushels; otas, 74,693 bushels; total grain, 000,965 bushels; flour 26,348 barrels. plation to-day. The crippling of many Western telegraph

. THE TRADE IN CHICAGO. INT PALBORAPA PO CA : PRIBLES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- Wheat was very alow at CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Wheat was very alow at about 86% cents for May yesterdily morning, and corn at about 41% cents for the same mouth. There were 130 cars of wheat and 26% cars of corn. At 10:30 wheat got up to 87% cents. It was like a Puritan Sunday. At 10:30, however, the scene auddenly changed, everybody on the fhoor had no order or two to buy wheat at 86% cents, and when this figure was touched there followed a vast deal of serambiling. But whea the purchases were made it was talked about that "Billy "Murray had sold holdings, as of there was another scramble to sell what hat just been bought. At 10 clock the close was 80% cents for February wheat, 80% for March and 86% for May; February corn, at opped at 38% conts and May at 41% cents; February pork at \$12 17%, March \$12 27%.